

DOGWAY FORK Of Cranberry River:-

Dogway Fork heads on the south side of ~~side~~ of the Kennison Mountain near the summit and flows in a general North West direction into Webster County To join Cranberry $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dogway. It has a ~~general~~ total length length of 8.2 miles with a fall of 1435 feet , or at a rate of 175 feet per mile Its drainage area is 9.73 square miles.

North Fork of Cranberry River :- The North Fork of Cranberry River has its source on the West side of the Black Mountain 1 mile north west of Barlow Top.

It flows in a western course for 5.9 miles where it empties into Cranberry-River. It has a drainage area 9.83 square miles . Its tributaries are , Hunting-Run, Cash Camp Run, and Left Fork.

CHARLES CREEK;- Charles Creek is a small stream , heads just east of Blue Knob, on the southern end of Kennison Mountain. It flows north for 2.35 miles and joins Cranberry River near the center of the Cranberry Glades . Its drainage area is 3.22 Square miles .

CRANBERRY GLADES OF THE CRANBERRY RIVER :-

No section of Pocahontas County , or the State of West Virginia is of more interest to Scientists , than the Cranberry Glades from which the Cranberry ^{River} took ~~its name~~ its name ; At this place it is deemed proper to give an description of the section of the CRANBERRY GLADES . due to the fact that the Charles Creek flows into the Cranberry River in the center of the Glades .

The high region covering the western part of Pocahontas County , drained by hundreds of cleft mountain brooks that flow into the Cranberry, the Williams, the Gouley, and the Elk Rivers, was once known as the 'Wilderness' or the 'Wilde of Pocahontas County ' a region until recently overgrown with a dense, undisturbed forest and abounding in game of many kinds . Here in the midst of the wilderness and on the border of the greatest forest remaining in the state, are the Cranberry Glades near the head of the Cranberry River.

There is in reality, only one glade, containing from 250 to 300 acres of deep wet soil overgrown in some places with a thicket of shrubbery and in others carpeted with lichens, mosses, and ^sedges. Within the glade there are 5 openings the names and areas of which are given below:

Big Glade	56 acres
Flag Glade	20 acres
Long Glade	14 acres
Round Glade	8 acres
Little Glade	2 acres

Each open area is separated from the others by winding and sluggish streams which are bordered by fringes of Alder, Hollies, and other shrubs.

There is, perhaps, no area of equal extent in West Virginia which is of greater importance for its influence on water flow, nor more interesting to the student and collector on account of its varied forms of plant and animal life than this glady region lying at an elevation 3,400 feet above the sea and surrounded by mountains which rise from 1,000 to 1500 feet above it.

A few of the characteristic species of plants, mammals, and birds are, as follows .

- [Plants)
- Red Spruce, Abundant on margins of the glades and on the mountain sides
 - Quaken Aspen, Growing on margin of the glades.
 - Mountain- Ash, Common around glades,
 - Ground Hemlock, Shrub growing abundantly in wet shady places.
 - North Rattle Snake Plantain. Found under Hemlock trees near edge of the glade
 - Rose Pogonia. Common in open glades.
 - Horned Bladderwort. Found growing in Big Glade.
 - Round-leaved Sundew. Common in open glades
 - Sphagnum Moss. Found in the glades.
 - American Cranberry. Common to edges of the open glades
 - Small Cranberry. Abundant over all the open glades

NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Part 1)

(SEC D)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Jan - 14th 1941.

SAULSBURY RUN The Saulsbury Run is a small branch flowing into Deer - Creek below the town of Old Boyer, It has a length of 4.7 miles with a total fall of 1050 feet ,with a fall of 233.4 feet per mile ,and has a drainage basin area of 4.90 square miles . There was situate on this branch the Lumber Town locally known as Kriders Town , located just East and near the old road way on the Run . The Lumber Company that operated the timber on this branch known as Saulsbury Creek ~~was~~ was known by the firm name of "Orwig and Krider Lumber Company".

The Saulsbury Run received its name from an old pioneer by the name of William Saulsbury, who had some connection with Major Jacob Warwick, and who was a Revolutionary War Veteran. His affidavit as a Revolutionary War Veteran was taken while living in Pocahontas County on Sept 5th 1832. As follows;

(Born 1742 , Entered the service at Warm Springs in May 1774 under Captain John - Lewis, Lt, Samuel Vance , and Ensign Jacob Warwick, Colonel Charles Lewis Commanding the regiment; was in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Was drafted for three months at Warwicks Fort 1777) This Warwicks Fort mentioned was the Fort at what is now the town of Durmore . Jacob Warwick had an Indian Fort at that point, but had a tract of land containing 340 Acres on the Deer Creek at the mouth of the Saulebery Run. It has been a tradition handed down that this branch was named in honor of this William Saullis bery . (See Annals of Bath County for the above Affidavit) (This information was given years ago by the venerable James Kerr)

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BUFFALO RUN - The Buffalo Run is a small branch of Deer Creek, South of the Saulsbery Creek, and has a total length of 4.2 miles long, and a total fall of 1075 feet, with a fall of 255.9 feet per mile, and has a drainage basin area of 4.27 square miles. The old Pioneers conferred the title on the Buffalo Run and the Buffalo Mountain, due to the fact that the famous Buffalo were found on the Buffalo Mountain and especially on the Buffalo Run. The Old Buffalo Lick " where the pioneers would kill the Buffalo, s may be found above the the John Hollen Farm on the Buffalo Run. The property line of the U.S.F.S and the John Hollen Farm pass through the lick which now has the appearance of a pond of stagnated water.

TRIMBLES- RUN Trimbles Run is a small branch, that flows into Duncan Run a branch of Deer Creek. Trimbles Run 2.9 miles long, with a fall of 1200 feet, and has a fall of 413.7 feet per mile and has a drainage area of 1.70 square miles.

This Branch locally known as Trimbles run received its name from William or Bonapart Trimble who owned the land on trimbles Run which he conveyed to Edward Ervin. Trimble had a grant for the land bearing date of 1797

DUNCAN - RUN The Duncan Run which is the lower part of the Trimbles Run and including the Trimbles Run is 4.05 miles long with a total fall of 1240 feet and has a fall 306.1 feet per mile, and a drainage basin area of about 5.56 square miles, This Branch has been known locally as Duncans Run, since the very first settlement of the Eastern part of Pocahontas County, It was first recited in the land Records in the William Nottingham Patent bearing date of June 1780 It appear that there isn,t any thing available in regard to the old pioneer "Duncan" for whom this branch was so named.

RILEYS - CREEK . The Rileys Creek was formerly known as Hartmans Creek, from 1795 to about the time of the Civil War, when it was changed to that of Rileys creek, in honor of John Riley who had then purchased a part of the Godlip Hartman farm being the William Hartman share of the Hartman estate lying on the West side of the old County Road . The Eastern part of the branch above the Pine Grove Road has three Branches, known as Mill Stone Run, and is where Patrick Bruffey found the stones from which he made ^{aset of} the Mill Stones that was used over a hundred years in the Flour Mill formerly owned by the North Fork Milling Company

The other two branches have been locally known as Spruce Hollow and Buck Lick Run which received their names from the old pioneers who had their Deer Licks on the Branches . The Riley Run from the source of the Mill Stone Run is 3.65 Miles in length and a fall of 1100 feet, with a fall of 301.4 feet per mile and has a drainage basin area of 2.39 square miles.

HOSPITAL RUN.- The Hospital Run is a small Spring Run that gives rise in the flat land East of the Village of Arbovale, and flows South of the Village of Arbovale in a North-West course to Deer Creek . It has a length of 1.4 miles with a total fall of 160 feet, with a fall of 114.3 feet per mile and has a drainage area of about .85 square miles . Thomas Jarvis, James Rucker, and Benona Briffin received land Grants that covered the Hospital Run by surveys bearing date of 1780, The Hospital Run is formed from five cold springs, and the lines of the above named Grants were so fixed to give a spring on each tract of land. The name of the Hospital Run has been handed down to the present time, from the very early settlement of the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the instance, or circumstance, that gave the Hospital Run its name of historical importance dates back prior to the month of June 1780, and the instance may have occurred before the period of the American Revolution; evidence of the fact is that the pioneer James Rucker Sr when making a survey of a tract of 361 acres bearing date of June 10th 1780,

states the fact that it is upon the waters of the Hospital Run , which substantiates the fact that it happened during the period of the Revolution or before it.

The survey was made while Pocahontas County was under the regime of Augusta County; the same survey and Grant is recorded in Augusta County Grant Book- No 1 at Page 70 At that date this little branch with its ice cold springs was locally known as HOSPITAL RUN.

There are many different stories and traditions of different kind, are handed down in regard to the circumstance , that led to the naming of the Hospital Run .

We hereby submit the following incidents , which has been handed down by a direct line of decendants of the very earliest settlers of the Greenbank Community which was made about the year of 1770.

The early pioneers of the Greenbank Community found it necessary to keep a constant look out for hostile Indians, and to have all means of defense ready in case of a sudden attack . The Indians were so deceitful that the only closest watchfulness , saved the settlement from danger and death. Women and children & Boys were taken to the old Warwick Fort , and a gun given them to drill in the loop holes of the Fort , in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise.; with these experiences , the young folks grew up to be real brave men and women , knowing how to take care of themselves.

At one time when the Indians were seen prowling around in the neighborhood, and the settlers were warned , and made hast to the old Fort , and all were safely inside the stockade , and walls of the Fort ; One morning when it was foggy, a man by the name of " Sloan" left the fort crossed the North Fork Creek , to a Mellon or Potato patch, he did,nt come back when expected ; about noon a party went out in search for him , and found him dead, and scalped with an arrow through his body.

Deeds like this were dear to the hearts of the Indians , they were deeds that made a real warrior out of an Indian; and which honor any Indian would risk his life over and over again.

The pioneer William Warwick knowing the tactics of the Indians, knew that the Indian would be on the job bright and early the next morning, and in order to give vent to his ^{feeling} over the death of his ^{friend}, left the fort in the night, and concealed on the bank of Deer Creek, (This point ^{is} just East of the Steel Bridge on the North side of the Creek opposite the site of the Old Fort, ~~site~~, and not far from the pioneer Warwicks cabin,) about dawn the slender form of an Indian was seen emerging from the gloom; no doubt, the same Indian emboldened by his success, and maddened ^{by} for the thirst for glory, was making an effort to get another scalp for his wigwam. Almost at the same instant, a shot from Warwicks Rifle rang out and the daring warrior went to his happy hunting ground; The wildest excitement agitation, and discussion in the Fort prevailed when one singular and pathetic cry, and the report of the rifle was heard; presently the pioneer came to the Fort and told what he had done. Then pandemonium soon entered the minds of the Indians that were skulking around the Fort, and as they ^{had} done on other occasions, congregated on the high hill across the North Fork Creek, (Just back of what is now the old John Warwick house) and sailed arrows into the Fort (This would make a long shot for a Winchester Rifle).

'The tradition is, that at this skirmish with the Indians, when the settlers were in the Fort, some spies or scouts were sent out to reconnoiter, and look for fresh Indian sign, and came in contact with a band of Indians who were apparently passing through, and doing no harm, but the settlers took no chances and fired on the Indians, by which a skirmish ensued, and one Indian was wounded and was taken by his comrades, to a place on the Hospital Run, now not far from the town of Arbovale, where he lingered along and died. And from this instance is where we get the name of Hospital Run. His grave that was found which is now on the land of O.G. Arbogast, purports the fact that he was buried in Indian style, and therefore must have been buried by the Indians; There goes with the tradition that there was found at his camping place, Poultices made of sassafras leaves, said to be used by Indians for gunshot wounds.

The venerable Peter Warwick claimed that the place where the crippled Indian was crippled was north of the White Oak Hill, while some other older folks claim it was between the town of Greenbank and the home of Monroe Beards, however the two angles come completely together.

The Hospital Run has the honor of having the first log Church that was erected in the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the site of which is in the old part of the Arbovale Cemetery. This old log Church was erected when Indian scares were still fresh in the minds of the people and it was located on a raise of ground between two springs on the Hospital Run in order to give a good view of the surrounding country which overlooked the old Indian Hospital, on the Hospital Run.

Thomas Jarvis who owned the Eastern part of the Hospital Run, by a land-Grant bearing date of June 1780, had his cabin at a spring in what is now a field on the lands of O.G. Arbogast, went in search for his cow that had wandered off in the woodland; when he came back the Indians had rifled his house, had taken his feather bed tick, but emptied the feathers out in the floor; taken all his blankets, kettles, butcher knives, and his winters supply of bear meat. Many years afterwards when Adam Arbogast who became owner of the land in clearing a field of new land plowed out an old Kettle and a butcher knife which was supposed to be the property of Thomas Jarvis taken by the Indians.

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West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

NATURAL SETTING POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Subject (Chapter three Part 1) Sec (D)

Date June 14th 1941.

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown.

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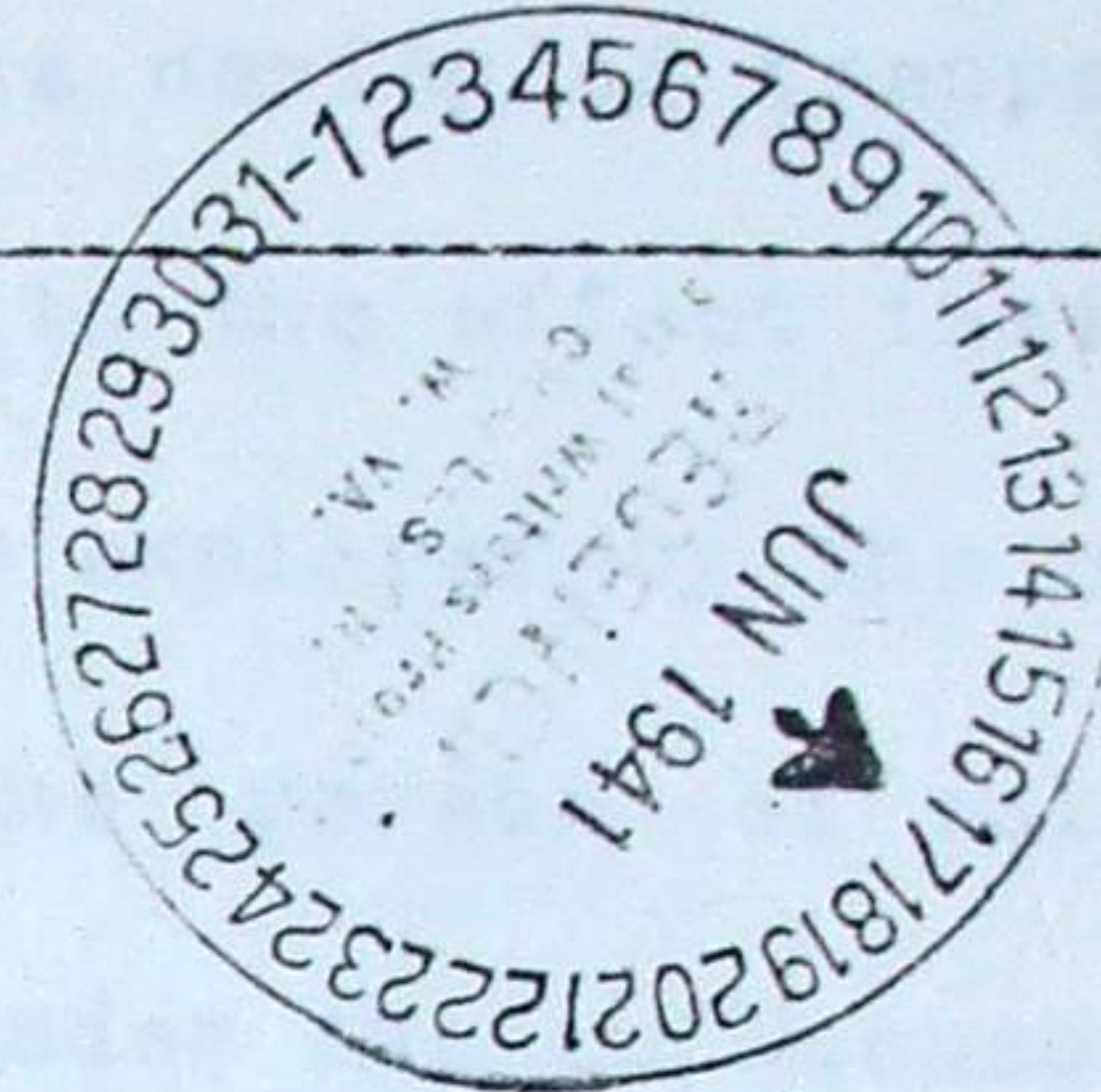
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Pocahontas Times. History of Augusta Co, Va.

WVa Geological Survey.

Source Historical Sketches of Pocahontas Date Filed
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Rose W. Brown

June 14th 1941.

Knapps Creek ;² (Continued) It appears that there is, nt any person who can tell for certain who Knapps Creek was named for, ~~on why it was so named Knapp.~~

There has been some very interesting traditions about the naming of Knapps-Creek ; There is printed the story Concerning Knapps Creek to the effect that it derived its name from an old trapper or hunter, or pioneer explorer, by the name Knapp Gregory, correctly spelled Nap Gregory; believed to be the person of solitary excentric habits and subject to lunacy, and who when laboring under the influence of this disease, would ramble a considerable distance in the neighboring wilderness and be absent from the settlement for weeks at a time; On one of these wanderings he came on some of the waters of the Greenbrier River, ; Surprised to ^{see} the waters flowing in a westwardly direction, on his return to Winchester ^{va} he made known the fact ; and that the country abounded very much with different kind of Game; in consequence of this information two men recently from New England visited ^{the} Country and took up their residence on the Greenbrier River at the Mouth of Knapps Creek,

The names of these two men are given in the Sketches of U.S . History by Mrs Anna Royal as "Carver, and Sewell;" These two men says Mrs Royal, lived in a Cave for several years but at length they disagreed on the score of religion and then ocupied different camps, they took care however not to stay far from each other their camps being in sight.

Sewell used to relate that he and his friend used to sit up all night without sleep, with their guns cocked, ready to fire at each other ; And what could that be for ? Because we could, nt agree ; Only two of you and could, nt agree-- What did you quarrel about, Why about Re- la-gin one of them it seems was a Presbyterian and the other an Episcopalian ; - This name Carver was the the person of Jacob Marlin as has been written, ;

~~There are many of the citizens of the Knapps Creek Valley claim that the Knapps Creek was so named from the fact that a man by the name of Caleb Knapp~~

The following note is from Prices Historical sketches of Pocahontas County,

"The Site of Nap Gregory, a cabin is near the public road opposite Peter L. Cleeks residence, two miles above Driscol. Traces of the fire place and the dimensions of the Cabin yet visible. Early in the spring the grass appears here more luxuriantly than else where and earlier, for the spot seems to be especially fertile, an often observed characteristic of places where ~~where~~ buildings disappear by gradual decay.

Nap Gregory is reported to have disappeared from the Creek and suddenly and mysteriously. When last seen he was in pursuit of a deer near the Lockridge fording. It was supposed by some that he might have been drowned, while others suspect that he may have been killed and robbed, by some suspicious looking characters that had been seen about the same time, by scouts from Augusta County."

There are many citizens of the Knapps Creek Valley claim that the Knapps - Creek was so named by the fact that a man by the name of Caleb Knapp lived on the Creek, and the site of his cabin or home place is the same identical spot that is claimed to ^{be} the home place of the above mentioned Nap Gregory, this place is near the gate, at the State Road, on Ward Cleeks Farm. It has been handed down through many generations of the relationship of of Caleb Knapp, that Knapps Creek was named after their Grand Father Caleb Knapp. (There has been two Caleb Knapps in Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties Caleb Senior and Caleb Junior) If Knapps Creek was named after a Caleb Knapp, it was the Caleb Knapp Sr, who may have been one that lived on Knapps Creek in stead of Caleb Jr, The name of Knapps Creek antedates the name of Caleb Knapp Jr, so it would have to ^{be} named after Cale Knapp Sr, who lived in Greenbrier County, and paid taxes as early as 1787.

As we study the named of the Branches of ~~Knapps/Creek~~ Pocahontas County we find that Knapps Creek is spelled more differently than any other branch in Pocahontas County. After the formation of Bath County Va, there is recorded in the land Grant Books of Bath County, 29 Land Grants or Patents, issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to land Grantees situate on Knappa Creek in what is now Pocahontas County; In giving the local description of the Land Grants situate on the Knapps Creek; 22 of the Grants spell it K-n-a-p Creek